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**PRICE SIXPENCE**

TORES TO LET. — A substantial sto

**STORES TO LET.**—A substantial store with two doors, Campbell's Market, Apply to **DELL and CO., 12 to FAIRFAX and 20, George-street.**

**STORAGE, moderate.** **EDW. BOTTMA**, 30, Chancery Quay New Store, behind the Custom House.

**STORAGE for Free Goods, Grain, &c.**

**TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET,** in a private family, 68, William-street, Woolloomooloo. No hire to be given and required.

**TO LET, a House of six rooms, in Clarence-street, No. 47, Hobbsen's Buildings.** Apply to **W. B. BOWEN**, 20, White-street.

**TO LET, Seven Rooms, good kitchen, &c., together or separately, as office or otherwise, in a situation for a respectable establishment, at 20, Pitt-street, apply on the premises.**

**TO LET, at No. 31, Elizabeth-street New Store, good rooms, with one of kitchen and plenty of water.**

**TO LET, superior Furnished Apartments, in Elizabeth-street North.**

**TO LET, Ulmho Cottage, consisting of six rooms, detached kitchen, stable, and coach-house, with 2000 ft. of the finest paddocks. Apply to **MR. J. H. HARRIS**, at Ulmho House.**

**TO LET, a House No. 2, Park-street, with two or three rooms, good kitchen, and plenty of water in a Brindley-street, or to **MR. J. W. McLENNAN**, at George and Park-street; or to **MR. J. W. McLENNAN**, at George and Park-street.**

**TO LET, two New Rooms; plenty of water, modern. One House, five rooms, &c. Apply to **DATA, brick-yard, Barry Road.****

**TO LET, a House in Crown-street, containing six rooms, detached kitchen, and plenty of water. No. 24, Green-street, Barry Road, three doors from the Navy's Head.**

**TO LET, a six-roomed House, 10, Maitland-street.**

**TO LET, at Paddington, a House, containing six rooms, stable, and kitchen; there is also a detached kitchen, and plenty of water on the ground. For particulars apply to **Mrs. BEARD, Paddington.****

**TO LET, a three-storyed House, containing six rooms, detached kitchen, and plenty of water. Apply to **WILLIAM HARRIS, Bay of Plenty, Melbourne Bay.****

**TO LET, a comfortable House, in Bathurst-street, containing six rooms, detached kitchen, and plenty of water. Apply to **W. G. L. HARRIS, Woolloomooloo Bay; or FURKINS and HARRIS, Melbourne Bay.****

**TO LET, a large and good Shop, with one or two rooms, in Elizabeth-street, in the house of No. 12, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680,**















of it had been made. He also thought that the Governor-General would not go into the details of the matter, and that he would be satisfied to leave it to the committee. He thought that the committee would be able to do the work, and that he would be satisfied to leave it to them. He thought that the committee would be able to do the work, and that he would be satisfied to leave it to them.

Mr. MARTIN rose to order. He thought that the committee would be able to do the work, and that he would be satisfied to leave it to them. He thought that the committee would be able to do the work, and that he would be satisfied to leave it to them.

Mr. SPEAKER said that the suspension of the Standing Orders was the only resolution that had been carried.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL continued. He thought that the committee would be able to do the work, and that he would be satisfied to leave it to them. He thought that the committee would be able to do the work, and that he would be satisfied to leave it to them.

Dr. DOUGLASS said he could not give a silent vote on this question. He thought that the committee would be able to do the work, and that he would be satisfied to leave it to them. He thought that the committee would be able to do the work, and that he would be satisfied to leave it to them.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said he rose on the present question of the bill. He thought that the committee would be able to do the work, and that he would be satisfied to leave it to them. He thought that the committee would be able to do the work, and that he would be satisfied to leave it to them.

The SPEAKER said the hon. member applied to the Architect for Mr. Lewis' time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said he would oppose the motion for appointing a committee for the reason which he had already stated.

The question was then put and carried. Aye 21, no 17.

A ballot being demanded, the following committee was appointed: Mr. COWPER, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. HOLROYD, Mr. SPEAKER, Mr. TONKIN, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. WILSON, Mr. WOOD, Mr. YOUNG.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid upon the table the undenominated papers:—

1. The return to the Address in reference to the charter of the Tonnage Bill, adopted on motion of Mr. TONKIN, on the 17th inst.

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15. The return to the Address in reference to the charter of the Tonnage Bill, adopted on motion of Mr. TONKIN, on the 17th inst.

in cases where no petition had been presented to the effect. The question had reference to the rights of the Crown over the property at Market Wharf, where it was intended to commence the erection of the proposed bridge. It appeared that a grant of land to that locality had been made to the Corporation of the City of Sydney and their successors, now the City Commissioners, to hold in trust for the benefit of the public, and for no other intent or purpose whatever. The question on this point was, could a select committee sitting on a private bill, pass any enactment that might interfere with or effect those rights. On these two points he desired to have the advice of the House, as to the proper course to be taken by the committee to pursue in the matter under their consideration. The questions were important; one, as to the power of select committees to examine any witnesses whose evidence they considered might enable them to arrive at just conclusions under the circumstances; the other, as to the effect of the interests of the public at large.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he, for one, was not prepared to answer the off-hand questions put by the hon. member, as they involved not only considerations connected with particular bills, but other important considerations that were sure to follow. He, however, had no hesitation in giving his opinion on the subject as it struck him at the first moment. He thought that the committee should be empowered to examine any witnesses whose evidence they considered might enable them to arrive at just conclusions under the circumstances; the other, as to the effect of the interests of the public at large.

Mr. COWPER suggested that the whole matter should be referred to a select committee. His impression was that his opposition to a private bill would be properly taken into consideration except by a select committee. He thought that the committee should be empowered to examine any witnesses whose evidence they considered might enable them to arrive at just conclusions under the circumstances; the other, as to the effect of the interests of the public at large.

Mr. HOLROYD agreed with the hon. member for Durham that the subject should be referred to a select committee, as it was one that it was desirable to have settled at once.

Mr. NICHOLS said that, in order to remove any difficulty that might arise upon the questions he had put to the House, he had written them out, and now begged to lay them before the Committee. The following questions were then put:—1. Whether a select committee should be empowered to examine any witnesses whose evidence they considered might enable them to arrive at just conclusions under the circumstances; the other, as to the effect of the interests of the public at large.

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The second clause, empowering the Governor to appoint a select committee, was moved by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL. Mr. COWPER moved that the Chairman leave the chair, and ask leave to sit again at half past six. Mr. MARTIN seconded the motion, stating that he believed the majority who had passed the clause did not know what they were doing. By passing this Act, they would give the Governor-General a power which the Crown had never before possessed. It was a power which Charles the First never possessed, which he never even assumed, which he claimed the right to levy a militia. If they passed this Act, they would give the Governor-General power to man and equip any vessels they might think proper, at the expense of the colony, without the necessity of any equipment and the expenditure consequent thereon. It was a power which the Crown had never before possessed, which he never even assumed, which he claimed the right to levy a militia. If they passed this Act, they would give the Governor-General power to man and equip any vessels they might think proper, at the expense of the colony, without the necessity of any equipment and the expenditure consequent thereon.

Dr. DOUGLASS contended that there was no force in the arguments of the hon. member for Cook and Westmoreland, inasmuch as all the power which it was alleged would be dangerous to invest in the Governor-General was already vested in the Governor-General. It was a power which the Crown had never before possessed, which he never even assumed, which he claimed the right to levy a militia. If they passed this Act, they would give the Governor-General power to man and equip any vessels they might think proper, at the expense of the colony, without the necessity of any equipment and the expenditure consequent thereon.

The POSTMASTER-GENERAL defended the Bill, contending that it was strictly analogous to the law of England. It was a power which the Crown had never before possessed, which he never even assumed, which he claimed the right to levy a militia. If they passed this Act, they would give the Governor-General power to man and equip any vessels they might think proper, at the expense of the colony, without the necessity of any equipment and the expenditure consequent thereon.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL stated that when he moved the Bill, he intended to call attention to the fact that it was strictly analogous to the law of England. It was a power which the Crown had never before possessed, which he never even assumed, which he claimed the right to levy a militia. If they passed this Act, they would give the Governor-General power to man and equip any vessels they might think proper, at the expense of the colony, without the necessity of any equipment and the expenditure consequent thereon.

Mr. MURRAY defended the Bill, contending that the powers asked for in it were such as the chief magistrate of every community ought to possess. It was a power which the Crown had never before possessed, which he never even assumed, which he claimed the right to levy a militia. If they passed this Act, they would give the Governor-General power to man and equip any vessels they might think proper, at the expense of the colony, without the necessity of any equipment and the expenditure consequent thereon.

Mr. DARVALL thought the Act was unnecessary, because it was the inherent duty of the Government to do all that was necessary for the safety of the colony in cases of emergency. It was a power which the Crown had never before possessed, which he never even assumed, which he claimed the right to levy a militia. If they passed this Act, they would give the Governor-General power to man and equip any vessels they might think proper, at the expense of the colony, without the necessity of any equipment and the expenditure consequent thereon.

Mr. MARTIN moved an amendment that the clause should read, "That the Governor should not incur any liability, or be liable to be sued, in respect of any public revenue of the colony for the purpose of the Bill." It was a power which the Crown had never before possessed, which he never even assumed, which he claimed the right to levy a militia. If they passed this Act, they would give the Governor-General power to man and equip any vessels they might think proper, at the expense of the colony, without the necessity of any equipment and the expenditure consequent thereon.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL denied that his clause would have the effect of imposing any liability on the Governor. It was a power which the Crown had never before possessed, which he never even assumed, which he claimed the right to levy a militia. If they passed this Act, they would give the Governor-General power to man and equip any vessels they might think proper, at the expense of the colony, without the necessity of any equipment and the expenditure consequent thereon.

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POSTPONEMENTS. The consideration of the Governor-General's Message No. 60, respecting the Colonial Agent-General, was postponed until to-morrow week. The consideration in committee of the Supplementary Estimates and Estimates of Expenditure for the year 1885-6, with Messages Nos. 3, 17, 18, 25, 61, 69, 70, and 84, was postponed until to-morrow.

The second reading of the Medical Practitioners Bill was postponed until to-morrow. The motion standing in the name of Mr. Murray, relative to the printing of the petition from certain clerks in the public service, deprecating any reduction in the temporary increase, was postponed until Friday next.

The House adjourned at ten minutes to eleven until three o'clock to-morrow (this day).

THE MURKIN OF THE DIVORCE.—We don't think it right to state that the mistake in the reported division of the House, complained of by the Chairman of Committees on Tuesday last, by which the name of Mr. Parker was substituted for that of Mr. Barker, in the division on the Tonnage Bill, was the mistake of the teller, and will not be corrected, as there was no motion made to that effect with the consent of the teller, as required by parliamentary practice.

AN APPEAL. A woman sentenced to suffer death on the scaffold: A woman! Oh! name around which all that is sacred and holy! All the youth, the children, the motherhood experience, and age look back with grateful recollections, to be defiled and desecrated, in our times, and before our eyes.

We live in a land where the restraints of religion and morality are loosened by unscrupulous competition among the labouring many; and by an irregular and indulgent mode of life sufficient to sap the foundations of self-restraint and self-respect. We live at a peculiar period of the world's history, when the old order is passing away, and a new order is being established. We live in a land where the restraints of religion and morality are loosened by unscrupulous competition among the labouring many; and by an irregular and indulgent mode of life sufficient to sap the foundations of self-restraint and self-respect.

18th September, 1885.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BUSINESS PROCEEDINGS FOR THE DAY.

Mr. SPEAKER.—At the Council Chamber, at 10 o'clock.

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THE STATE AND PROSPECTS OF THE PROVINCE OF WELLINGTON. (From the Wellington Independent of 1st September.)

PROVINCE.—The total European population in the several districts of the Province, exclusive of the Military and their families, amounted, at the commencement of the present year, to 13,234 souls, of whom 4804 were males, and 8430 females. In 1864 (five years after the birth of the settlement) the total population was 4883; in the next five years it increased to 5011; so that the population is now nearly double what it was in 1860; and nearly 50 per cent. higher than it was in 1860; the last five years having made an addition to the population of 8284 souls.

AGRICULTURE.—The returns for the present year, compared with those for the two years we have already referred to, give still more cheering proofs of the progress of the Province. In 1883 there were under crop in the various districts of the Wellington Settlement 1244 acres; in 1880 the number had increased to 4584; and in 1885, to 10,530 acres. This shows that the amount of cultivated land in the Province is now nearly double what it was in 1860, and the price of agricultural produce has in that period doubled also, the present market value of the agricultural produce of the Province is more than four times greater than it was in 1860.

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